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A Tribute to Men to Whom Tribute Is Due.

The Americans who signed the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia in 1776 committed their lives to the successful outcome of their solemn purpose. Failure to achieve independence by force of arms meant death to them, the death of the traitor to his government. No signer of that immortal covenant affixed his name thereto without a full realization of the gravity of his act, without a full realization of what it meant to his fellow colonists, to his neighbors and to himself.

It called for sublime courage, courage of the highest order, for that little band of fifty-five Signers to pledge themselves to American independence, to pledge defiance to the powerful British Empire even at the cost of death to themselves.

Without any idea of forcing a historical parallel or inviting a comparison of the physical and moral risks involved THE SUN now calls attention to the courage and patriotism of those Senators of the United States who on March 3, 1919, deliberately pledged themselves and their political fortunes to the preservation of that American independence which the Signers of 1776 declared.

It is an interesting coincidence that the number of Senators opposed to incorporating in the treaty of peace the covenant or constitution of the League of Nations in its present form has been estimated at fifty-five, the exact number of the Signers of 1776. However this may be, the pledged names read in the Senate chamber by Senator LODGE on the eve of President WILSON's second departure for Europe are numerically more than sufficient even without accessions to prevent the ratification of any treaty into which President WILSON's efforts shall have woven a covenant of surrender of any part of that American independence which the Signers of the earlier declaration proclaimed and obtained for our Republic.

This is the central fact of the situation. Its importance cannot be blinked. The pledged names of March 3 stand as an insuperable obstacle to the relinquishment by treaty of any part of that independence of foreign control which the Signers of 1776 declared, to the impairment in any respect of American sovereignty, to the abandonment in any degree of the American policy comprehended in the Monroe Doctrine.

To the courage and foresight of these Signers of 1919 all honor and all gratitude! They and those who will join them are confirming and safeguarding that same sacred principle which their illustrious predecessors declared and risked their lives to establish.

A Typical Democrat Who Can't Stand His Party.

To anybody who saw the Hon. JOSEPH W. BAILEY when he first shone on Washington it must have appeared that this was a man who not only was a Democrat, but would be a Democrat, in this and other worlds, until at least ten minutes past the expiration of Time itself.

How beautiful he was! Smooth and handsome was the face of him who had been the prettiest baby ever born in Copiah county, Mississippi. Classic and unwrinkled were the features of him who had been the youngest Presidential Elector designated by Georgia to vote for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884, when JOE was 21. He not only beamed young Democracy, but dressed the part. The black, broad brimmed hat, the white string tie, the low cut waistcoat, the generous Prince Albert, all became the godlike Texan who entered the House in 1891, at the age of 28.

He was the picture of infinite Democracy, and yet, at 56, he leaves the Democratic party. It constantly reduces liberty and increases taxes, he says; which nobody can deny. If we have fault to find with JOE's action it is in the manner of it. Any person resigning from the Democratic party should cable his resignation to Paris. If the Democratic party still exists it certainly is not on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Spring.

Spring is here, having arrived in perfect vernal condition.

It is a spring to be taken advantage of for several reasons.

It is the first peaceful spring since that of 1914.

It is the last spring for bock beer, assuming that that dark nectar is intoxicating.

It is the last spring for May wine, assuming that the delectable stuff with the waldmeister flavor is intoxicating —as has been averred.

Spring itself is an intoxicant, but no amendment to the Constitution can remove its cheering quality.

Be Just to the American Professional Soldiers.

Colonel WILLIAM HAYWARD's severe criticism of the professional soldiers of the United States, delivered in an address before the Circumnavigators Club in this city on Thursday evening, is a public and concrete statement of strictures that have been freely circulated in private since our troops began arriving home, and as such it is entitled to serious consideration. Boiled down to its essentials, the Colonel's complaint is that our Regular Army commanders knew nothing of modern warfare, and that privates so little trained they did not know how to load their rifles were put on the firing line.

Everybody in the United States and everybody abroad who is interested in the subject knows that when we went to war we had nothing that could be called an army in the modern meaning of that word. We had made a demonstration on the Mexican border with regulars and National Guardsmen, but beyond that we had done nothing to prepare our defence except to establish the Plattsburg schools. Our regulars numbered about 100,000 men, being short of their authorized complement, and the units were short of officers. The National Guard had enjoyed scant opportunity to train, and the Government had done nothing to acquaint regulars or guardsmen with the new devices in use in Europe.

For this condition of affairs our professional soldiers were in no way to blame, and to suggest they were ignorant of our shortcomings is to assert an untruth. Nobody knew as well as they did how lamentably our military establishment had been neglected; nobody had labored as hard as they had to awaken the Administration to the dangers of the situation. Plattsburg was the creation of a regular officer, Major-General LEONARD WOOD; the instructors who toiled unceasingly there were regular officers whose enthusiasm and devotedness no man who was privileged to attend the training camps will ever forget.

The unpreparedness of the United States in 1917 is to be laid at the door of one man, and that man is WOODROW WILSON. Despite the frequent warnings he must have received, despite the danger that was apparent to every intelligent man in the United States, WOODROW WILSON refused to permit our people to arm and train to defend themselves. He ran for President in 1916 on the platform "He kept us out of war"; he broke with a farsighted, intelligent Secretary of War because he would not acknowledge the necessities of the occasion; he appointed as that man's successor a pacifist, or near pacifist. To say the Government, or the Administration, was responsible for our weakness is to perpetrate a ghastly jest. WOODROW WILSON and WOODROW WILSON alone must bear the discredit for it.

When we went to war there was no misunderstanding of our situation in the army, or in the War Department, or in the White House. President, professional soldiers, converted pacifists, all were agreed on one thing. That was that we could not and should not send combat troops to France for a year. We could send money, [illegible], munitions, we could send specialists; but we could not send what we did not have and could not improvise, and that was combat divisions. Our plan, indorsed by professional soldiers and by informed civilians, was to create an army here, train the men here, and then send them across. That job was even more difficult than it sounds, for we did not have in the Regular Army, in the National Guard and among the training camp graduates a sufficient number of men to provide officers and noncommissioned officers to drill the recruits we knew we had to raise. The future drill masters must be taught hay foot straw foot before they could take command of squads for instruction. Nobody in the world realized this as acutely as did the professional army officers of America.

So we started out to raise, equip and train an army, if not at leisure, certainly without serious thought of putting it in the field before the spring or summer of 1918. And this programme France blew to smithereens in the spring of 1917.

The Viviani commission arrived here on April 24, and its members had scarcely set foot on shore before Marshal JOFFRE amazed President WILSON and astounded the public by demanding men. Men, trained or untrained, equipped or unequipped, he declared to be the immediate, pressing need of the Allies. He pleaded, urged, explained, and the burden of his message was men, men, men. Moreover, he had the support of all the other foreign military authorities, and there remained nothing for us to do except to send men.

Thus, instead of waiting a year to begin the overseas troop movement we began it at once, and necessarily. This unfortunately took many untrained men, and it took many trained regulars, who, it had been intended, should be kept here as instructors. The American troops who paraded in Paris on July 4, 1917, were largely recruits; we boasted later of one draft man who reached Camp Dix at midnight of one day and was on a transport passing Sandy Hook before noon the next. The orders to despatch the first division—regulars—were issued May 18. On the same day the President called for registration under the selective service act.

Under these conditions the United States sent its men to France, not because our professional soldiers or any other country's professional soldiers thought they were trained, but because the high command of the Allies demanded men. It was not American army officers who talked of native grit outweighing training; it was not West Point that chattered about one American licking half a dozen Germans. That sort of folly came from others. But it was professional soldiers who made the best of a terrible crisis, who conformed their own plans to the grim requirements of a desperate situation and set in motion the flood of men who, armed somehow, somewhere, trained somehow, somewhere, added the strength the Allies needed to beat the German army back and win the war in the summer and fall of 1918, six months before professional American soldiers had expected to begin their first great military movement, a year before the most sanguine expected victory to be achieved, and with losses in dead, wounded and captured infinitely below what the most optimistic calculated on.

We have passed the peak of emotional exaltation. We are in the back wash of depression. We are entering on a period of criticism, exposure and recrimination. This is all inevitable. But in the ensuing time of lamentation and accusation let us be just to our professional soldiers, let us remember how the regulars fought, and let us always bear in mind that WOODROW WILSON kept us unprepared for war, and fate deprived us of the time to train after we entered the struggle.

Pauline Markham.

Although Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, who died in New York on Thursday at the age of 72, is remembered principally because she was one of the company which LYDIA THOMPSON brought from England to play in "The Black Crook," she was also successful in legitimate drama. In 1880, twelve years after the British Blondes landed on these shores, she appeared as the star in "A Celebrated Case" and "The Two Orphans," the second of which Miss CLAXTON had made popular. Miss MARKHAM's leading man in these productions was FRANK LAWLER, sometime husband of JOSIE MANSFIELD.

Miss MARKHAM, who spent most of the last half century in New York, and others of the Thompson troupe who, like her, retired comparatively early to private life, must have smiled more than once in the last twenty years at the change in the public attitude toward "girl shows," of which "The Black Crook" was the first ever seen on Broadway. To the America of fifty years ago the imported burlesque was the essence of gilded wickedness. Of course it was not at all wicked, and it would be a morality play beside some of the stage exhibitions of the present New York, but the pious people of the late '60s had to gasp at something.

Judge Mayer's Receivers.

The traction situation in New York city has been reduced to financial chaos by internal and external influences which have put the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation in the hands of receivers.

The managements of the corporations are partly to blame; the State and municipal governments are partly to blame; the public itself is partly to blame.

The progressive impairment of the corporation treasuries has been a matter of notoriety for years. The consequent deterioration of their services has affected 5,000,000 persons every day of their lives.

The plight of the owners of the roads must not be spoken of; the singular state of public temper toward them is revealed in the fact that nobody dares to raise a voice in their behalf when their holdings are deliberately transformed from assets into liabilities.

All that can be said now is that events have reached their inevitable culmination in the bankruptcies with which the court must deal; and this community is singularly fortunate in having Judge MAYER to protect all the interests concerned. He has selected gentlemen of unimpeachable honesty, great ability and high repute to act as receivers, Judge GARRISON to salve what can be salved of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Judge HEDGES to do the same for the New York Railways Company and JAMES R. SHEFFIELD for the Interborough.

Judge MAYER has done more: he has set himself firmly against the ancient abuse which treated bankruptcy as an opportunity to enrich favorites of the court and to loot the involved properties for the benefit of political parasites. The misgivings which filled the hearts of fee hunters when the appointment of Judge GARRISON was announced were turned to distress when Judge MAYER incontinently refused to name unnecessary coreceivers to fatten the judicial payroll, and on the selection of Judge HEDGES and Mr. SHEFFIELD it was intensified until no other word except woe fittingly describes it.

The number of leeches now cursing the court exceeds any record heretofore set; who has ever heard before of two great public service corporations undergoing the pains of reconstruction without affording a cent's worth of sustenance for lame ducks or suffering the ministrations of those who would wreck the properties to fill their own pockets?

To the name of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, whose death at the Union Club came at the dramatic moment of his turning to salute Old Glory, there is already a splendid memorial. Of the many buildings of which Columbia University boasts, Schermerhorn Hall is a most cherished possession. Mr. SCHERMERHORN, himself a trustee of the university, a graduate of the School of Mines, class of 1868, dedicated this edifice to the scientific studies, geology and biology, chemistry and physics. In this building there are at present geological exhibits only rivalled by those of the Museum of Natural History. To his alma mater the name of FREDERICK SCHERMERHORN will ever be dear.

My first duty is to ascertain the facts, and this will be done to the best of my ability. I shall attempt to form no opinion until I have all the facts in mind, and then they will be placed before the court.—*Receiver* JOB E. HEDGES.

A singularly old fashioned attitude to take toward any public question. The popular thing to do is to form an opinion and then pick out the facts to uphold it.

Perhaps Dr. WILKINS thinks Nassau county juries regard all killings within the bonds of matrimony as beyond the jurisdiction of human courts of justice.

Readers of THE SUN who have enjoyed the reminiscent letters of FRANK DUMONT on matters of the theatre will regret to learn of the death of that veteran, perhaps the last of the old fashioned minstrels who had their own theatres as well as their own companies. Mr. DUMONT, who was a boy singer with GEORGE CHRISTY's troupe at 585 Broadway before the civil war, made Philadelphia his headquarters from 1882 until his death. At 70 he was as much interested in his business as he had been at 17. FRANK DUMONT is also remembered by theatregoers of the last generation as a playwright. He wrote "The Rainmakers" for DONNELLY and GIRARD, "Marked for Life" and a dozen other dramas now generally forgotten.

What a coincidence that the KIPLING who wrote the report on the proposed British war cemetery also wrote the words "Lest we forget"!

In the matter of this transoceanic aerial flight there is of course no precedent; but the voyages of COLUMBUS and the American steamship Savannah can be looked upon as the logical precursors of the impending great event in interhemisphere transportation. Since the days of the Genoese navigator human credence has kept pace with human progress. COLUMBUS met derision and scorn, the sponsors for the Savannah encountered scepticism, but to-day there can be said to be almost absolute faith in the success of the trial which will revolutionize methods of transportation once again.

Senator WADSWORTH fears Secretary of War BAKER will wreck the air service.—*Newspaper headline.*

Hasn't he wrecked it already?

Even more amazing than the display of perseverance and mathematical skill involved in computing incomes so irregular are the facts that a bellboy's tips amounted to $6,000 and a bootblack's profits and tips aggregated $18,000. What the income tax returns reveal in these cases is the extent to which tipping has become an American practice. Granting the extraordinary politeness, diligence and industry of the bellboy, his accumulation of $6,000 in 365 days in small sums is remarkable.

When in April the Forty-second Division comes home, Rainbow chasing as a sport will not be confined to idealists exclusively.

DRYDOCKS IN QUAKER CITY.

Nation Will Build Them If Private Interests Do Not Act.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Drydocks for Philadelphia are now assured. And it is quite [illegible]le that they will be built by Philadelphia capital in spite of repeated assertions by officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that financial men of the city had looked upon the project with scepticism.

Howard Coonley, vice-president of the Shipping Board, said yesterday that the erection of three drydocks here was a certainty; that he thought it possible that the transaction would be put through with private capital and that regardless of this, the docks were assured because if after March 15 definite action has not been taken by local financial interests the Government will at that time begin dredging at the navy yard, where the drydocks will be located.

"I have recently had a conference with William E. Law and William J. Conlin, both of the port facilities committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which gives promise of bearing fruit," said Mr. Coonley. "We still have the matter under advisement and the time limit for the action by local interests, originally set for March 1, has been extended to March 15 to give the committee more time to become thoroughly acquainted with the situation before it acts."

Mr. Coonley believes it would be vastly better for drydocks to be erected and maintained at the port of Philadelphia by private interests, but in the event of failure to successfully float the project the Government itself will immediately go ahead with the construction.

MR. LONGWORTH'S INTERESTING JOB.

Building Backfires in Certain Congress Districts to Warm, Warn and Enlighten Members With Ambitions.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio is the leader of a movement already interesting and having possibilities of large political importance.

When the House Republican caucus agreed upon the election of Gillett as Speaker of the Sixty-sixth Congress a second move in the progressive programme was attempted by Winslow of Massachusetts which had for its amiable purpose reservation of real seats on the floor for Mann and Mannites and a shakeup in committee chairmanships. Winslow was promptly outmanœuvred by Mann aided by two of the cleverest political strategists in the House, Uncle Joe Cannon, no less, and Frank Mondell of Montana. The immediate result is well known: a resolution offered by Mann as a substitute for that proposed by Winslow was adopted by the caucus. This outcome might have been the same had Winslow been as adept at the game as were the veterans opposing him, as they probably had the necessary votes sewed up in their pockets before the caucus was called to order. Be that as it may, Winslow was not, makes no pretence of being, might resent the suggestion that he is versed in the political ways of those who were his undoing.

Acting upon the Mann resolution a committee on committees was created and has designated nearly all of the Republican members of the Sixty-sixth Congress for committee assignments. These designations include a number of chairmanships known to be unsatisfactory not only to a number of Republican Representatives but to some gentlemen who legislate at the other end of the Capitol and some not at present engaged as Uncle Sam's hired men, but who have hopes. These committee designations are not final; they must be confirmed by a caucus before they become effective.

That situation gave Mr. Longworth an opportunity of which he has taken advantage. He is out with a torch starting, or trying to start, backfires in a number of districts with the hope of driving into the anti-Mann camp certain members who have shown a willingness to play politics as Mann directs, but who are presumably more than willing to be reelected in 1920.

That the Longworth activities have disturbed Mann is clearly indicated by the nature of his first comment thereon. To try to discredit Longworth by saying that he devotes his days to golf and his nights to bridge would not have been clever even if the charge were true; it was doubly stupid, suggesting that Mann acted under the impulse of fright and before consulting with the keener Cannon and the cooler Mondell, in view of the fact, familiar of course to all official Washington, that Longworth has earned fair attendance marks from the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means, and has been an intelligent debater on the floor of measures reported out by that great committee. If the inflammable material in the districts where he is swinging his torch with more vigor than he ever swung a golf club ignites there will appear at the caucus called to put through the Mann programme a number of members whose minds will have been much enlightened by the fires Longworth started; if their number is large enough to overturn the Mann programme there will be some significant changes made on the Mann slate. Longworth, being then credited with having won a hard fought battle, might be induced to become a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Warren G. Harding, at an election to be held in 1920 on the very day when, it is to be observed, that same Mr. Harding, so some folks believe, will be voted for as resident of a handsome mansion on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., of which Mr. Wilson is now the tenant and at times the occupier.

But—and it is a "but" to be kept in mind—Uncle Joe knows every political trick ever invented and has invented quite a number himself; Frank Mondell is a master of political strategy of a fine quality of mastery not yet generally recognized, and James R. Mann has never of late years been selected by dealers in political green goods as a likely comeon.

Mr. Longworth has helped to create and is at present in charge of an interesting political situation, and, with a pretty good knowledge of his political opponents' methods, has probably established an intelligence bureau with instructions tirelessly to observe the manœuvres of two distinguished gentlemen from Illinois and one from Montana.

Just Pride of a Providence Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* An article in THE SUN of March 16 in describing the activities of the Bankers Club of New York during the war said its members subscribed $3,500,000 to the last Liberty Loan. It might interest you to know that the members of the Turks Head Club of Providence, R. I., at two dinners held October 12 and 19, subscribed a total of $7,500,000. Not more than 200 members were present at either dinner. The membership of the organiz[illegible] a luncheon club, is less than 700. HENRY W. T. DUTTON.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.

Natural History Note.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a recent book of fiction that is creating much favorable comment the statement appears that elephants do not die from natural causes, the inference being that unless the creatures meet a violent death they live forever. Have you any means of refuting this statement?

MARY E. HENRY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 21.

Anxiety in a Kansas Town.

From the Medicine Lodge Republican.

What, by the way, has went with the Soldier and Sailor's memorial?

Swords of Light.

An icy flame that has no heat,
The weird aurora shimmers forth,
Mysterious, magnificent,
From the white fastness of the north.
A pulsing coronal of light
That zenithward across the stars,
In upward streaming splendor dulls
Their flashing silver scimitars.

Behold! the bright effulgent rays
Are faintly tipped with rosy red,
Beyond the mystery of the Pole
The souls of heroes, newly dead,
Who died that Liberty might live,
Nor perish at a despot's nod,
Stand with their crimson clotted swords
Uplifted in salute to God.

MINNA IRVING.

STAND BY AMERICA!

A Message on the Wilson League From a Fighting Roosevelt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Many of us who were in France or were lying wounded in the hospitals in the United States are now wearing civilian clothes and have the right of free speech. We have returned to a life that seems new and strange, and we are mystified by the events following in the wake of the war.

We find a President demanding and receiving the absolute obedience required in time of war only in the front line; but unlike the officers in the front line, he will listen to no suggestions from the rank and file. We are amazed at his having the insolence to career over to Europe to tell our friends and foes that a large majority of the American people are united behind him and his plan for his League of Nations. The majority of the American people are not behind him. Most of us—and I believe I am a fair sample of the average American—have no idea what the language of Mr. Wilson's covenant means.

We want time to talk the matter over, and to see what we can do for other nations without ruining our own nation. It will do but little good if, by helping the Czecho-Slovaks or the Armenians to keep their freedom, we subject our country and the Western Hemisphere to the mandates of alien Powers.

Yet while we want to talk over the league, to clarify our ideas and to have time to choose and select what we want to do in regard to our future international relations, at the same time we want an immediate peace, which will restore the world to normal conditions, and render the blustering, bullying, cringing German entirely impotent.

The solution seems so self-evident that I hesitate to mention it. Let us make peace immediately, and after having made our peace let us convene a council of representative men of the allied nations for the purpose of creating a league of nations which will strive to limit wars in the future.

Before we sign or agree to any league of nations we must solemnly vow to ourselves to live up to the letter and the spirit of any international agreement we make. We must be very careful to make no agreement which we cannot live up to. We must never share with Germany the point of view that international agreements are scraps of paper.

Let the Senate take heed, for the Republic is in danger. Let the people of the United States show the internationalist politicians of the New World and the statesmen of the Old, who are patriotically looking after the interests of their own people, that the people of the United States are truly "in the saddle" and will allow no one without courage to represent them. We, the people, must demand the Senate use the powers given to it by the Constitution. No conglomeration of foreign statesmen or of a few self-appointed American delegates should be able to wrest from the hands of the people their power. Ours has always been a representative government, representative of the will of the people. It must always remain representative.

Stand on your feet, Senators! Refuse to be tricked into approving any league of nations at the present time merely to hasten peace. If peace treaty and league are in two parts, approve only the treaty. Refuse any peace treaty interwoven with the League of Nations. We need peace, but we need honesty and common sense more than peace. All of us believe in and will support any proposition likely to limit wars in the future. But we must have time to talk things over before we decide on any new policy so vitally affecting our whole national and international life. We want to discuss the proposition after we have made peace.

There are many of us who feel that those at the Peace Conference are not truly representative of public opinion. Perhaps the Sixty-sixth Congress will be more so. The Sixty-sixth Congress needs both courage and conviction to oppose the bullying of Mr. Wilson. If this Congress fails we must find in 1920 men who are fit to lead us.

ARCHIBALD B. ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, March 21.

A BEFOGGED AMERICAN.

Questions Suggested by Recent Acts and Words of Statesmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the interests of social peace and for pure charity's sake will you find some solution for the puzzles afflicting one befogged mind, some answers for the questions baffling one badly rattled American?

Between the deliverances of a professor turned President and the interpretations of a President turned professor, where can a mere man turn for light and leading?

Is there an irreconcilable conflict between the people and the professors?

Which must we trim, the sails of the ship of state or the ears of the professors?

Can we any more cry out piteously, "Have a heart!" when Harvard has a Hart who calls Washington a Bolshevik and Jefferson an I. W. W.?

What did that derided Victorian Tennyson mean, and was he right, when he writ: "Kind Harts are more than Norman Hapgoods"?

Was the Ambassador to Prinkipo, Herron of the Affinities, a bait to the Mormon vote or a concession to Trotzky's ukase on official matrimony with exchange privileges?

[illegible] prohib[illegible] with the Great Idealist does it imply a covenant of peace with all the pumps and circumstances of war, or just a plain league of Carrie Nations? QUINCY O'HARA.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.

Mount Roosevelt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I second the suggestion of Horatio J. Brewer in THE SUN that Mount Rainier be renamed as a memorial Mount Theodore Roosevelt. GEORGE P. JENNINGS.

GREENS FARMS, Conn., March 21.

Farmer Adds Plane to Equipment.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

George Kounkel, a farmer of Aylesbury, Saskatchewan, has actually ordered an aeroplane, and goes on record as the first farmer to adopt this vehicle in his regular business. Mr. Kounkel, who was one of the pioneer farmers in that region, believes thoroughly in agriculture by machinery, and plans to use his aeroplane in making trips to various cities to dispose of his farm produce. Having been the first farmer in that part of the country to buy an automobile, he apparently buys his first aeroplane in the same matter of fact business way.

Br'er Rabbit's Exemption.

First Rabbit—Have to pay any income tax?

Second Rabbit—No, my last dozen babies let me out completely.

The Obstacle.

The Eagle—Why don't you hurry up?
The Dove—The peacock is in my way.

BAKER AIDED I.W.W., ARMY MAJOR SAYS

Acts of Congress Perverted in Draft Obstructors' Favor, He Charges.

SECRET ORDERS ISSUED

Civil Liberties Bureau Accused of Helping Men Get Pacifist Protection.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—Secretary of War Baker was accused directly of "aiding and assisting the I. W. W., International Socialists and Humanitarians in their programme of blocking the construction of the army," by Major Dick B. Foster, member of the general court-martial which tried 135 alleged conscientious objectors at Camp Funston, in an address before the City Club here to-day.

"I will give you the facts," Major Foster continued, after reciting the accusation, "and you may draw your own conclusions as to whether Secretary Baker intentionally took the role of pacifist or unintentionally aided and abetted them by failing to realize the gravity of the situation.

"In making this accusation I base it entirely upon my personal knowledge, gained from official War Department orders and communications, and the personal knowledge of obstructionists I gained while acting as a member of the general court-martial of thirteen Majors and Captains, before whom approximately 135 objectors came for trial."

Secret Orders Issued.

The speaker cited alleged secret orders issued by the War Department of which the public knew nothing, he said, but of which the obstructionists were well informed as one process of "extending the provisions of the Congressional act to the advantage of the objectors."

"Local draft boards," Major Foster said, "had received instructions to induct into military service and to send to army camps all men between the ages of 21 and 31 years. There was, however, an inner working of the military programme. Objectors of all classes found protection awaiting in extensions of the act of Congress by secret orders and every man who showed any disinclination toward military service found a well organized and well promulgated propaganda of the obstructionists awaiting that supported him.

"Bulletins and pamphlets from the National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York city were semi-secretly promulgated among the drafted men upon their arrival in camp. These bulletins were arguments against military service and contained detailed instructions as to how the drafted man might avail himself of pacifist protection.

Army Officers Held to Secrecy.

"Confidential letters and bulletins were sent to commanding Generals of all National Army and National Guard cantonments and camps, the very nature of which prohibited any officer in the United States Army imparting to the public their contents. Each confidential order or bulletin contained the closing paragraph:

"'Under no circumstances should these instructions be communicated to the newspapers.'

"Public opinion no doubt was responsible for the secrecy of these instructions as they were of a nature which would have been revolting to the American public had they known the full facts.

"One of the first of these secret orders provided absolute immunity for any man who chose to refuse military service. In part it read:

"'With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration.'

"Officers of the army were dumfounded that the War Department should order violations of military laws to be quietly ignored and that the violators of the law be treated with kindly consideration."

Major Foster at his own request got a discharge from service at the time Gen. Wood left Camp Funston to go to Chicago to take command of the Central Division.

CHARGES DENIED BY LIBERTIES BUREAU

Sent Out Mostly U. S. Publications, Says Counsel.

Charges of Major Dick B. Foster that the National Civil Liberties Bureau had circulated in a semi-secret manner among drafted men arguments against military service were branded as false "both as to the subject matter of our literature and the method of distribution" in a statement made here yesterday by Walter Nelles, counsel for the organization.

"Our publications largely were reprints of the War Department's regulations as to conscientious objectors and kindred subjects," said Mr. Nelles. "We furnished these tracts to any one interested, including the War Department, and distribution was made through the mails from headquarters in New York. We had no branch offices and no agents in the vicinity of the cantonments.

"Most of our literature was sent out in response to requests for it received [illegible] men who[illegible] organization from friends or through reading newspapers or periodicals."

BAKER REPLIES TO SENATOR'S CHARGE

Says Chamberlain Devised Plan He Now Attacks.

YUMA, Ariz., March 21.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who is now on inspection tour of army camps, replying to charges made yesterday in Washington by Senator Chamberlain (Oregon), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, that the Secretary was under the influence of reactionaries opposed to changes in the army court-martial system, said the Senator himself caused to be enacted the system he is attacking.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"I cannot permit myself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Senator Chamberlain about officers of the army to whom I hold an official relation and whose conduct I must judge dispassionately and upon all the evidence I can obtain.

"That duty is mine and not Senator Chamberlain's, and I shall perform it unbiased and unhurried by abuse or agitation. It is important, however, to note that the system of courts-martial and of military justice which the Senator attacks is one which he himself caused to be enacted in 1916, when it was presented by me as a reform and a moderation of the previously existing irregularities."

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Standard Time.
Sun rises.....5:58 A M Sun sets.....6:09 P M
Moon rises......12:01 A M

For eastern New York, partly cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow fair; strong, northerly winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northerly winds.

For northern New England—Partly cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northerly winds.

For southern New England—Partly cloudy and colder to-day; to-morow fair, strong northerly winds.

For western New York—Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy and warmer.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The air pressure is decidedly above normal over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and in the far Northwest with the maximum readings of the barometer in the region of the Great Lakes. A disturbance is central some distance off the Atlantic coast, apparently in the vicinity of Bermuda and another disturbance is central over the upper Rio Grande Valley. There were rains and snows within the last twenty-four hours in Utah and Nevada and rains in New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. Fair weather was general in all parts of the country. The temperature has fallen considerably in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley and the south Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and it has risen in the northern plains States. The outlook is for generally fair weather Saturday and Sunday in the States east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be lower Saturday throughout the middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. It will rise Sunday in the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 A. M. to-day, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	74	48	30.14	..	Cloudy
Albany	58	28	30.20	..	Clear
Atlantic City	60	48	30.06	..	Clear
Baltimore	68	54	30.14	..	Clear
Bismarck	26	16	30.44	..	Cloudy
Boston	54	48	30.06	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	46	34	30.50	..	Cloudy
Charleston	72	56	30.10	..	Clear
Chicago	36	36	30.62	..	Clear
Cincinnati	60	42	30.48	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	38	34	30.52	..	Cloudy
Denver	58	30	30.28	.04	Pt. Cldy
Detroit	38	30	30.62	..	Clear
Galveston	70	60	30.22	..	Clear
Helena	48	26	30.22	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	68	62	30.12	..	Clear
Kansas City	52	34	30.50	..	Clear
Los Angeles	60	48	30.00	.02	Cloudy
Milwaukee	36	30	30.66	..	Clear
New Orleans	78	60	30.16	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	56	40	30.44	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	68	56	30.10	..	Clear
Pittsburg	60	40	30.38	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	60	44	30.12	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	62	44	30.16	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	56	50	29.92	.01	Clear
San Antonio	78	58	30.16	..	Pt. Cldy
San Francisco	60	50	30.02	..	Cloudy
San Diego	56	48	30.00	.12	Cloudy
St. Louis	52	44	30.50	..	Clear
Washington	66	54	30.14	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER REPORTS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.18	30.06
Humidity	65	19
Wind—direction	N.	N.
Wind—velocity	20	44
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	48	1 P. M.	62	6 P. M.	60
9 A. M.	53	2 P. M.	63	7 P. M.	58
10 A. M.	54	3 P. M.	65	8 P. M.	57
11 A. M.	57	4 P. M.	65	9 P. M.	56
12 M.	60	5 P. M.	63	10 P. M.	54

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	53	58	6 P. M.	60	62
12 M.	60	63	9 P. M.	56	60
3 P. M.	65	64	12 Mid.	53	52

Highest temperature, 65, at 3 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 47, at 7:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 56.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Symphony concert, David Mannes, conductor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 8 P. M.

Presentation of a city flag to Enrico Caruso in celebration of his silver jubilee on the stage, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

Address by Col. Raymond Robbins at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association, Hotel Commodore, 12:45 P. M.

Miss Elizabeth Gutman will give a concert of Jewish folk songs at Earl Hall, Columbia University, 116th street and Broadway, 8:30 P. M.

An evening of education at the University Club of Brooklyn, 189 Lafayette avenue, five brief addresses, 8:30 P. M.

"Frozen fish dinner," under the auspices of the Housewives League, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

Annual dinner of the Pratt Institute Industrial Chemistry Alumni Association, Chemists Club, 52 East Forty-first street, at 7 P. M. Frederic B. Pratt and S. S. Edmands will deliver addresses.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff will be the guests of the Lawyers Club at a reception and luncheon, 12:45 P. M.

Sixth annual dinner of the graduates of the United States Military Academy, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

The New York Alumni Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will hold its regular camarader at the Civic Club, 14 West Twelfth street, at 4 P. M. Jerome Davis will speak on "Three Years Under Three Governments in Russia."

Miss Vahrah Hanbury and Helen Garrett Mennig, pianist, will be the soloists at the musicale at the Humanitarian League, 266 West End avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Charles Pergler will speak on "The Hopes and Ideals of Czecho-Slovakia," Carnegie Hall, 11 A. M.

Birthday rally of the Campfire Girls, Washington Irving Auditorium, 2:30 P. M.

Hotel Pennsylvania: Square Club, dinner, 7 P. M.; Goelet Lodge, dinner dance, 7 P. M.; Retail Credit Company, dinner, 7 P. M.; headquarters Mayor of Buffalo's committee for welcoming returning Buffalo soldiers, Exhibition Room No. 5, all day.

High School Games Committee, dinner, Park Avenue Hotel, 6:30 P. M.

Pioneer Boat Club, dinner, Park Avenue Hotel, 6:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute: The members of the Institute Chess Club will meet for the purpose of play at 2 and 8 P. M., in the Art room of the academy. In the Lecture Hall at 3, Prof. M. G. Kains will be heard in an illustrated talk on "Cultivation, Seeds and Planting." In the Music Hall, the Institute Players will repeat their production of "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," 8:15 P. M. Lecture conference in the Science room at 8:15 P. M., on "Some Phases of Chemistry and the War," to be conducted by Prof. James L. Howe.

Societe des Beaux Arts, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 12 M.

International conference on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 A. M.

Platt Lodge, F. A. M., dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, Veterans, dinner, Hotel McAlpin, 7 P. M.

Queens University Alumni, dinner, Hotel McAlpin, 7 P. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, lecture by William M. Ivins, Jr., on "Prints," 4 P. M.

Meeting of delegates of the dress and waist industry, Russian People's House, 123 East Fifteenth street, 2 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN.

"China Pleading for a Chance," by Robert M. McElroy, Cooper Institute, Eighth street and Fourth avenue.

"Current Events," by Nelson P. Mead of C. C. N. Y., New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th street.

"How to Listen to Music," by Miss Grace Hofheimer, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th street.

WESTCOTT BECOMES COLONEL.

Berry Rewards His Assistant Adjutant-General.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 12.—Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Berry announced to-day that he had promoted Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Westcott of Albany, assistant to the Adjutant-General, to the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Westcott has been in the Adjutant-General's office for twenty-five years, and was acting Adjutant-General from the time Gen. Sherrill resigned until the appointment of Gen. Berry.

CAPERTON'S MEN PRAISED.

Rio Janeiro Paper Says They Were Well Received.

RIO JANEIRO, March 21.—In an editorial on the departure Thursday of the American squadron under Admiral Caperton, which had been visiting South American countries, O Paiz says that no foreign squadron was ever so enthusiastically received as Caperton's.

The editorial then praises the discipline of the American sailors.